

**Burger's**  
ESTABLISHED 1881  
ONES—Bdwy. 1168



**Dollars**  
fewer of the boys  
r There"  
have to give their  
you may live in a  
of the free!  
y dollar you give  
to relieve the mis-  
of the battlefield.



**me**  
**the**  
**Shop**  
**it**

**May 25**  
at the  
ry Goods Store  
Los Angeles  
**Bluh**  
Green Chile  
is the choice  
for a spread!  
**Cuticura Soap**  
Easy Shaving  
Sensitive Skin



# IRPLANES WRECK GERMAN FACTORIES

**ST WIN,  
HUNS CRY.**  
ans Begin to  
ear Defeat.

**ANZACS :: WHO :: PROVED :: WORTH :: AT :: GALLIPOLI.**  
Veterans of Australia's First Contingent Now Winning Honors on West Front.



Prisoners captured last Sunday by Australian forces at Ville-sur-Ardre assert the German troops begin to feel forebodings whenever they learn they are opposing the Anzacs. The Australian troops have proved superior to the Teutons wherever they have met, in numbers anywhere near equal. The contingent shown in this photograph numbers many of the first troops to leave Australia for the war zone.

## ONLY WAY TO IMPROVE HUN HEART IS TO PUT AMERICAN BULLET THROUGH IT, SAYS WILLIAMS.

PARIS, May 23.—After spending ten days in the American front-line trenches I can truthfully say the morale of our soldiers has exceeded my greatest expectations, and I expected a lot. I have met a few discouraged soldiers. The burden of their complaint was that they have not reached the front. Most of the American soldiers I meet are spoiling for a fight and will not be satisfied until they get a turn at shooting Germans. "We would like to see the folks at home," is the message I get from most, but they invariably add: "But, not until the job is finished."

I saw battalion after battalion of doughboys filing into the trenches. They were going up to face all sorts of guns and they went with smiling faces, eager for the fight.

German sky raiders tried to bomb Paris last night, but were driven back after they had killed a few innocent people in the suburbs. The thunder of the barrage guns, coupled with the firefly glint of shrapnel far above the city, made a wonderful summer-night spectacle.

It almost staggers belief that a civilized city is compelled to defend itself against barbarians this day and age. America must prepare to fight to a finish, with an unwhipped Germany for an adversary.

America must not expect civilized warfare, as the only way to change the Hun heart is to put a bullet through it.

### ROOSEVELT TO START "WIN THE WAR" TOUR.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will leave here tomorrow on a week's speech-making tour through the Middle West, under the auspices of the National Security League. He will speak in Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin, making a specific appeal to those who are still apathetic toward the war.

Col. Roosevelt said he would lay particular emphasis on these three points:

First—Win the war and win it now.

Second—Preparedness after the war, including universal military training and other thorough measures for adequate national defense.

Third—"America now, and for all time," including the necessity of active Americanization propaganda to awaken a more responsive and responsible citizenship.

**COAL TO BE CHEAPER.**  
WASHINGTON, May 23.—Government-fixed prices of coal to the public will be reduced soon as a result of an agreement reached today between the fuel and railroad administrations, under which the railroads will pay more for coal than they have paid in the past.

## THE WISE SAYINGS OF SPORT O'MALLEY

BY EDWIN F. O'MALLEY.

Mercy, but how this fellow O'Doul can run, and how he can swipe the pill! In all our experience we have never seen a heavier hoof it so fast as this Seal baby hoofed it last Wednesday when he circled the bases on his long drive past Rube Ellis. O'Doul is a cracking good outfielder. Therefore it seems to us that he is simply wasting his time trying to make good as a twirler.

Charley Pick pulled off a bunch of big-league stuff last Wednesday. On the bases he stole everything in sight and would have stolen Fittery's glove had that been necessary to compass the Seal's success. As a base stealer, there is no one in the league as high class as he is and he seems almost a certainty to finish way in front by a big margin.

Wonder what was the matter with Joe Benjamin last Tuesday night? His judgment of distance was bad and his usual straight right failed to show up. Joe's last two scraps were rather of the mediocre order. He can do better and we hope to see him move up when next seen in action at Doyle's.

George Behan and William Farnum, the well-known film artists, are strong on fisticuffs. Both are frequent visitors to Doyle's arena on Tuesday nights, occupying seats close to the ring. During hostilities their ardor finds no fortissimo vent, but is expressed rather in a fifty-fifty smile of eagerness and joy.

Until we saw Roy Corhan undergo a fit of vertigo while dancing under Fournier's fly last Wednesday afternoon, the funniest thing we ever witnessed was the disappointed antics of a monkey in fumbling over a billiard ball for live ones. Roy circled around the short field like a lunatic gazing at a comet. While the ball was descending he did a Highland fling with a

### DENIES PLEA OF COUNT MINOTTO TO BE INTERNED.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Count James Minotto's plea for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus from internment on a Presidential warrant was denied late today by Federal Judge Carpenter. The judge withheld reading a formal decision until tomorrow morning, allowing the Count to pass the night with his wife, Countess Ida May Swift Minotto, daughter of Louis F. Swift, packer.

The Count's counsel had admitted the government attorney's disclosure that the Count's father, Count Demetrius Minotto, was born in Vienna and not in Venice, although the Minotto family is declared to be of ancient Venetian lineage. The Count had never denied that he was born in Germany.

"If I ruled in favor of the petitioner (the Count) the President of the nation would be powerless to deal with the thousands of men in this country who were born in Germany," said the judge in delivering his findings on the habeas corpus action.

## ALLIES DROP TONS OF BOMBS IN RAID ON TEUTON BASES

LONDON, May 23.—The statement tonight on aerial operations says: "Our airplanes continued on Wednesday their artillery work, photography and bombing. Airdromes used by the enemy's night flying machines were re-attacked, eighteen tons of bombs being dropped on these and on hostile billets.

"Thirteen German machines were brought down in fights and two were brought down out of control and another by gunfire. Three British airplanes are missing."

## REGISTRANTS MUST FIND USEFUL WORK OR FIGHT.

Measure Empowers President to Call to Colors All Men Who Can be Armed and Equipped.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Two important steps were taken today toward perfecting the task of putting the nation on a war basis.

Soon after Provost-Marshal-General Crowder had promulgated an amendment to the selective service regulations requiring every man of draft age to work or fight, Secretary Baker appeared before the House Military Committee and asked that President Wilson be authorized to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be equipped and trained. The committee promptly and unanimously voted the authority into the army appropriation bill about to be reported to the House.

Under existing law, power is given to draft 1,000,000 fighting men, in addition to special units. This limit soon will be reached with men constantly going into camp to replace those sailing for France as fast as ships can be provided to take them. With the law changed as the President desires, the man power of the country will be drawn upon for whatever force may be necessary to win the war.

Gen. Crowder's new regulation is far reaching in scope and touches not only habitual idlers, but also requires that the draft registrants now in occupations held to be nonuseful seek new jobs or take their places in the army. Enforcement of the rule is expected to add some men to the army and to do a more important service in improving the labor situation in essential industries.

The House Military Committee's action after hearing Secretary Baker completed the army bill with provision for the pay of 3,000,000 men and with ordinance appropriations on the basis

## U-BOAT RAVAGES CURBED BY ALLIES' SEA DEFENSE.

LONDON, May 23.—The naval correspondent of the Daily News, analyzing the shipping losses for April, points out that the total of Allied and neutral sinkings was hardly more than a third of that of a year ago, while there is not any likelihood, he says, that there has been any marked decrease in the shipping entering and clearing ports of the United Kingdom.

"Although the effect of blocking the bases at Zebrugge and Ostend and the placing of the great new mine field in the North Sea are not yet known, the Germans in the whole first quarter of 1918, the corresponding shows, rank little more shipping than they did last year in a single month, while the total losses for each quarter from April, 1917, up to the present have steadily fallen.

"We are entirely justified in believing this improvement will continue and be progressive," he writes.

Discussing the recent statement by Admiral Von Capelle, head of the German admiralty, that the number of German submarines had increased, the correspondent declares that the rate of destruction of U-boats has now passed the rate of construction and he asks why, if the number has grown, an increased number of U-boats is doing so much less damage.

The correspondent gives several reasons for the lower rate of sinkings.

Folk will Seek Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS (Mo.) May 23.—Joseph W. Folk, who resigned as general counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission to be counsel for the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, tendered his resignation today in order to campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator.

OMAHA, May 23.—Harry E. Lefholz, promoter in this section of a film picture, dealing with German atrocities, was mysteriously shot on the road near Fort Crook, after midnight, last night, and is not expected to live.

Lefholz was returning from Pittsboro, Neb., where he had just installed the film for a run. In the automobile with him were three friends. When near Fort Crook a man stepped out into the roadway and as the car slowed up the stranger fired one shot, which struck Lefholz near the heart. The stranger then disappeared in the darkness.

Police believe the shooting was done by a German sympathizer.

### KNOCKED OUT BY GERMAN MUSIC.

A roll of German music for a player piano thrown from the windows of a club early this morning struck John Boyle, camera man for Theda Bara, on the head as he was waiting for his car at Third and Hill streets, and knocked him unconscious. The music was thrown from the window of the main room of the Cinema Camera Club by W. F. Alder of the Pathé Company, who found it in the club quarters, and feeling that it belonged elsewhere, sung it through the open window.

Boyle was rushed to the Receiving Hospital, where he was revived by Police Surgeon Houghton.

### MAN SHOWING GERMAN HORROR IN FILM SHOT.

OMAHA, May 23.—Harry E. Lefholz, promoter in this section of a film picture, dealing with German atrocities, was mysteriously shot on the road near Fort Crook, after midnight, last night, and is not expected to live.

Lefholz was returning from Pittsboro, Neb., where he had just installed the film for a run. In the automobile with him were three friends. When near Fort Crook a man stepped out into the roadway and as the car slowed up the stranger fired one shot, which struck Lefholz near the heart. The stranger then disappeared in the darkness.

Police believe the shooting was done by a German sympathizer.



















# RANDALL WINS FIGHT ON WINE.

## Dry Amendment Is Tacked to Food Production Bill.

### Measure Expected to Pass Senate by Big Vote.

#### Osborne Explains Why He Opposed Action.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Randall prohibition amendment to the food production bill passed in the Senate today by a vote of 231 to 64. The amendment prohibits the use of a \$5,000,000 appropriation carried in the bill until the President has by proclamation prohibited the use of grain and food products in the making of wine and spirits. The Senate will pass the bill by a large vote, unless the administration can kill it by some technicality. If it goes to a roll call, the Senate will vote for it three to one.

That done the President will face a dilemma of either vetoing the bill or providing the money in some other way. It was said that the President is leaning toward the latter course, but the amendment is expected to pass the Senate by a large vote, unless the administration can kill it by some technicality. If it goes to a roll call, the Senate will vote for it three to one.

OSBORNE EXPLAINS.

"I voted for national prohibition and if the plain proposition of war-time prohibition were to be passed to Congress, with an equitable provision for compensation to those whose property was to be confiscated, I would have voted for it. I am, however, believing it wise as a war measure to place this power in the hands of the President. Since the 10th of last August, I do not know that it is so large a matter as it has been made out to be. Congress, however, believed it wise as a war measure to place this power in the hands of the President. Since the 10th of last August, I do not know that it is so large a matter as it has been made out to be.

# FAMINE WORSE THAN BULLETS.

## Starvation Kills More than Huns, Says Hoover.

### America Must Prepare to Feed Allies, He Asserts.

#### Dairymen Urged to Build up Their Herds.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The greatest human calamity in Europe has not been wrought by German bullets, but by starvation and its attendant diseases in the districts overrun by the German military power, declared Food Administrator Hoover in an address to the National Dairy League here today. Pointing out the starvation which the dairymen of the nation are morally drafted to fulfill, he said he was convinced that "if the war were to cease tomorrow, the toll of actual death from starvation and its attendant diseases would double or triple."

He said that this is a moderate and fair statement of the proposition. I ask if it is a moral and dignified position for Congress to take? Can Congress consistently with its own dignity propose to the Chief Executive to bargain as between legislation and starvation? He said that certain executive action, promising him as a reward certain other legislation, may deprive him of the use of an act of legislation which he may consider of value to the country and to himself as President in the discharge of his official duties, namely: The food production bill.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The administration food production bill, authorizing the Department of Agriculture to spend \$10,000,000 to increase production, was passed by the House today with a provision for appropriating \$4,000,000 for the expenses of county agents shall not be less than 10 per cent. of the value of the crops raised in the county. The bill also provides for the appointment of county agents to be paid by the government.

### CLASSIFIED INDEX.

PERSONALS	WANTED-HELP	WANTED-HELP	WANTED-HELP
DR. MUNDO DARE, 60 CENTA...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...
DR. MUNDO DARE, 60 CENTA...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...
DR. MUNDO DARE, 60 CENTA...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...	Notice to all who have been...

### Classified Liners.

Line	Ship	Destination	Agent
AMERICAN	USS Oregon	San Francisco	...
AMERICAN	USS Oregon	San Francisco	...
AMERICAN	USS Oregon	San Francisco	...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### SHIPWORKERS STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER, May 23.—In obedience to the order of the Metal Trades Council, the British Columbia shipyard workers, said by union officials to number nearly 10,000, quit work in British Columbia shipyards tonight.

The purpose of the strike, union officials announced, is to compel the Imperial warship board to grant a scale of wages equal to that in effect in the United States, and a forty-four-hour week.

### Our Boys in France and Home Protection.

The men on the firing line represent the pick of our American youth. One in four of our boys at home was rejected because of physical deficiency. Many times the kidneys were the cause of the rejection.

If we wish to prevent old age coming on too soon, or if we want to increase our chances for a long life, we must take care of our kidneys.

### JAPANESE ARMY READY FOR ACTION IN SIBERIA.

TOKYO, Friday, May 17 (Delayed).—The military agreement between Japan and China has caused increased attention to be given the question of intervention in Siberia.

It is understood both Great Britain and France are actively favoring intervention, the former because of the danger of the spread of German influence in the Far East, and the latter because they are convinced that it would hasten winning of the war.

### RESINOL

So many skin troubles only need a little Resinol to heal them for good.

For that itching patch of rash or eczema, try Resinol Ointment, before the trouble has a chance to become serious. You will doubtless be surprised to find how quickly it soothes and cools your irritated skin. It is so effective that it has been a standard skin treatment among physicians for many years.

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### HUNS DROPPING BOMBS ON VILLAGES AT NIGHT.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.

THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Wednesday, May 23.—Enemy aircraft have been extremely active along the American front in Picardy since the advent of the new moon. Villages and roads in the rear of the American lines have been bombed and some of the villages visited by the hostile aviators present pitiful scenes of destruction. The military damage done has been negligible, but a number of civilians have been killed, most of them women and children.

### RESINOL

So many skin troubles only need a little Resinol to heal them for good.

For that itching patch of rash or eczema, try Resinol Ointment, before the trouble has a chance to become serious. You will doubtless be surprised to find how quickly it soothes and cools your irritated skin. It is so effective that it has been a standard skin treatment among physicians for many years.

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...

### WANTED-HELP.

Wanted	Help	Wanted	Help
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...
Wanted to learn...	Help...	Wanted to learn...	Help...















\_\_\_\_\_

XVII.

Ghastly.

...n, Fearfully Muti  
Thrills the Team  
resolve—Quota is

campaigning in Los  
yesterday when  
an Australian  
personal experi-  
prison camp.  
Campaign Com-  
in the Alexan-  
subscriptions  
\$3,386.13 for the  
of \$590,175.29  
to date num-

stars of age, Scout nearly four years in the European a brigadier-general's army, and four sisters have been killed in Red Cross nursing posts.

His forty-three-year-old mother, who lives in his body, his father, a brigadier, has been killed in the fighting, and his mother is seriously shellshocked.

—what there is Red Cross," said  
sat in a chair  
ble, and then he  
a story which  
bristle upon the  
men in his audi-

STORY.  
Prustians held me," he blazed. The operation was an and I didn't provide me dressing either. I believe my main and look me up. You that I have their breasts cut off, lying along, with suffering written clearly that they I've seen little

**Blackstone**  
Broadway at Ninth

Offering, This "Broken  
Beautiful Blous  
at \$2.95

...like a full assortment of any of the sale, price \$2.95, would be entirely in a nearly every instance the material

THIRD FLOOR.

Blackstone  
beled Shirts  
for Men

...the recognition they deserve. The man of today puts quality and service first. He seeks the best obtainable for the values are of pronounced merit.

**\$2.50 \$3.00, \$3.50.**  
—Shirts of silk fibers and imported madras in color—  
refined, genteel pattern in fabrics new and fast—

ably not  
always look  
ny.

**\$6.50**

in pure silk  
that show  
ings in the  
character

—Quality, fit and cre  
anted.

**FIRST FLOOR**







## HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS SURPRISE SUPERVISORS.

Official Inspection Tour of the Port and Military Camps is Made.

MORE than 200 county Supervisors accompanied by their wives and a number of city officials paid the harbor an official inspection tour yesterday. Arriving at 10 a. m. the party visited the Pier A docks and shed, and left for Fort MacArthur.

At Fort MacArthur they were the guests of Col. Abbott and were shown about the coast defense fortifications and the barracks. The party then left for the outer harbor naval stations. The Submarine Base was first visited and at 1:30 luncheon was served at the Naval Training Station.

Capt. J. C. Cantwell addressed the party, telling them that although the station has not yet been established one year, five of the six clauses of officers graduating from the Annapolis Naval Academy were headed by men from this station who served here before attending the training school.

Major Woodman, addressing the Supervisors, said the pier they were on was constructed two years ago, being 2400 feet in length and the shed 1800 feet long, at a total cost of \$1,350,000. When war broke out the city decided to turn the dock and shed over to Uncle Sam along with 14 acres of land adjacent to the military reservation at the land end of the breakwater. The improvements caused much favorable comment.

"There will some day be 100 miles of water frontage in Los Angeles Harbor," he said. "The inner harbor will be used for coastwise traffic and the outer harbor for transoceanic travel. It is destined to become one of the greatest transportation centers on the Pacific Coast." Before departing from the Naval Training Station for a boat ride around the harbor, a collection was taken up among the members of the party for the athletic fund of the Naval Training Station and more than \$100 was added to the fund to buy athletic equipment for the boys at the station.

**NAME COMMITTEES.** The Supervisors' association has appointed an executive committee for the 1919 convention, which will be held in Sacramento. The members of this committee include Fred Hurst of Shasta, G. H. Roston of Santa Cruz, T. H. Scandrett of Merced, J. A. Packard of Riverside and Fred W. Struck of Orange county. A committee was also appointed to consider legislative action with reference to the induction of pests. This committee embraces R. E. Callahan of Sacramento, W. L. Cunningham of Sonoma, John MacBain of San Mateo, E. I. Wolf of San Francisco and J. S. Dodge of Los Angeles.

**TO RETAIN TAX POWERS.** At a meeting in the Hall of Records last night the California Supervisors voted unanimously to oppose any Assembly bill or initiative petition which would in any way deprive them of their traditional power of fixing the tax rates of their respective counties by referring the question of all taxes to a central board of authorization to be located at Sacramento. In particular, Assembly bill No. 1913 and its initiative petition, to come to the polls in the fall, fell under the ban, the Supervisors resolving to recommend that the people of the State defeat them. The measure, it was stated, are an impossibility, inasmuch as they are inconsistent.

C. H. Plummer, Los Angeles county purchasing agent, told of his methods used in buying supplies. He said that in the last year the increase on subsistence was 37 per cent, and on foodstuffs 40.

**GETS DAMAGE.** Mrs. Persia J. Gould was awarded a verdict of \$6000 against the Pacific Electric by a jury in Judge Monroe's court yesterday. Mrs. Gould, who is a resident of Los Angeles, was injured while riding on a car on the Pacific Electric line.

**LOSES HER LIBERTY BOND.** Mrs. Frank J. Reynolds, who lives at Venice and works at Hamburg's store in this city, reported last night that she had lost an envelope containing a Liberty Bond and three War Savings Stamps while attending the band concert at the beach city. A brother of Mrs. Reynolds, W. H. Cloud, is with Pershing in France, and was wounded in action recently.

**ARREST MAN AS GIRL'S SWINDLER.** Information was received yesterday by Deputy District Attorney Henkel that R. Burns, for whom a warrant had been issued charging him with embezzling \$4000 from Sonoma Niemi, a young Finnish girl, is under arrest in San Francisco, and will be returned to Los Angeles for trial this morning.

The complaining witness, who can speak but little English, had trouble making herself understood at the time that the warrant was issued for Burns' arrest. From what could be gathered, Burns and herself went through a series of a marriage ceremony, although the girl insisted that they had never lived together as man and wife. In but a short time after they were associated together, Burns managed, she says, to borrow every dollar the girl had, amounting to \$600, on the pretense that he was intending to purchase a barber shop. He then deserted her and went north. The filing of the complaint and his arrest followed.

The woman is a housewife in a well-known family in the Wilshire district, where she is highly respected.

The supposed ceremony was performed about three months ago, the girl says, but the woman is unable to tell whether she saw the marriage license or whether the ceremony was performed by a regular clergyman. At that time she seemed to appreciate it that Burns had told her they were married, and that he left her without a dollar. It is understood that Burns and the woman stayed for some time at No. 544 1/2 South Main street.

**TO GET CONTRACTS.** SOUTHLAND HAS CHANCE IN NEW AIRPLANE DEAL.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—California, especially Southern California, stands a fair chance to get some contracts for the making of airplanes and hydroplanes. John D. Ryan, the new head of the production division of aircraft, is wiping the slate clean and new contracts for modern and approved types of training, scout and battle planes to speed up the program as fast as possible along certain proved and dependable lines that are certain to get results.

Neither Mr. Ryan nor Col. Potter is talking for publication, but both realize the claims of the Pacific Coast and especially Southern California, the ideal place for the building of aircraft and the training of fliers.

It has been brought to the attention of these men that California needs such war business as can be placed within her borders, as the concentration war work has interrupted.

**Escaped.** LOCAL OFFICERS SEEK FUGITIVE ALIEN FOES.

WITH the escape recently of four alien enemies from the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., C. L. Keep, in charge of the local Bureau of Investigation, was instructed yesterday from the main bureau in Washington to notify all agents in Southern California to watch for the Germans who may be heading this way.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

## HERE ARE FAIR FOOD PRICES.

Quotations Show What You Should Pay Today for Things to Eat.

The following official quotations on foodstuffs, fixed by the Los Angeles Fair Price Committee as neither a minimum nor a maximum, but as constituting a fair price for the commodities named, are now in effect:

Potatoes—Fancy local, 100 pounds, wholesale, \$1.75-\$1.85; retail, 2-3 1/2 cents per pound; fancy Idaho, wholesale, \$1.75-\$1.90; retail, 2-3 1/2 cents per pound.

Onions—Fancy Brown, 100 pounds, wholesale, \$1.75-\$1.85; retail, 1 1/2 cents per pound.

Four—First, family, 24 1/2 pounds, wholesale, \$1.40; retail, 11 1/2 cents.

Corn meal—10 pounds, yellow, wholesale, 56 cents; retail, 66 cents; white, wholesale, 61 cents; retail, 72 cents.

Sugar—Granulated, 100-pound sack, wholesale, 57 1/2 cents; retail, 59 cents per quart.

Bread—24 ounces, wholesale 12 cents; retail, 14 cents; 16 ounces, wholesale, 8 cents; retail, 10 cents.

Milk—Whole milk, 12 cents per quart, 13 cents per quart; 7 cents per pint.

Butter—Creamery, extra, 1-pound carton, wholesale, 43 1/2 cents; retail, 45-49 cents.

Oleomargarine—Best grades, per pound, wholesale, 25-34 1/2 cents; retail, 25-27 cents.

Eggs—Extra selected, dozen, wholesale, 41-42 cents; retail, 44-47 cents; selected, dozen, wholesale, 40 1/2-41 1/2 cents; retail, 44-45 cents.

**THREATENS APPEAL.** After ten minutes deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. When the defendant heard this he stated that he would appeal his case to the court.

**ARREST MAN AS GIRL'S SWINDLER.** Information was received yesterday by Deputy District Attorney Henkel that R. Burns, for whom a warrant had been issued charging him with embezzling \$4000 from Sonoma Niemi, a young Finnish girl, is under arrest in San Francisco, and will be returned to Los Angeles for trial this morning.

The complaining witness, who can speak but little English, had trouble making herself understood at the time that the warrant was issued for Burns' arrest. From what could be gathered, Burns and herself went through a series of a marriage ceremony, although the girl insisted that they had never lived together as man and wife. In but a short time after they were associated together, Burns managed, she says, to borrow every dollar the girl had, amounting to \$600, on the pretense that he was intending to purchase a barber shop. He then deserted her and went north. The filing of the complaint and his arrest followed.

The woman is a housewife in a well-known family in the Wilshire district, where she is highly respected.

The supposed ceremony was performed about three months ago, the girl says, but the woman is unable to tell whether she saw the marriage license or whether the ceremony was performed by a regular clergyman. At that time she seemed to appreciate it that Burns had told her they were married, and that he left her without a dollar. It is understood that Burns and the woman stayed for some time at No. 544 1/2 South Main street.

**TO GET CONTRACTS.** SOUTHLAND HAS CHANCE IN NEW AIRPLANE DEAL.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—California, especially Southern California, stands a fair chance to get some contracts for the making of airplanes and hydroplanes. John D. Ryan, the new head of the production division of aircraft, is wiping the slate clean and new contracts for modern and approved types of training, scout and battle planes to speed up the program as fast as possible along certain proved and dependable lines that are certain to get results.

Neither Mr. Ryan nor Col. Potter is talking for publication, but both realize the claims of the Pacific Coast and especially Southern California, the ideal place for the building of aircraft and the training of fliers.

It has been brought to the attention of these men that California needs such war business as can be placed within her borders, as the concentration war work has interrupted.

**Escaped.** LOCAL OFFICERS SEEK FUGITIVE ALIEN FOES.

WITH the escape recently of four alien enemies from the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., C. L. Keep, in charge of the local Bureau of Investigation, was instructed yesterday from the main bureau in Washington to notify all agents in Southern California to watch for the Germans who may be heading this way.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

## BAKERS' JURY CONVICTS ONE.

Bread Maker Guilty of Wheat Rule Violation.

Punishment will be Decided by Merritt.

No Delivery on Sunday Order to be Enforced.

The first conviction for violating the rules of the National Food Administration as to the amount of wheat flour substitutes that must be used in making commercial bread was returned yesterday afternoon in the local Food Administration's offices by the Los Angeles bakers' jury.

The defendant's name will be withheld until punishment is decided on. The case was one that had been continued from last Monday. At that time the man was ordered to bring before the jury his receipt showing the amount of wheat flour and substitutes he had purchased since February 1. This the defendant failed to do, asking that his case again be continued, until next week.

Two members of the jury that heard the evidence at the first hearing invaded the defendant's store the day following his first trial. They made an inventory of the amount of stocks the man had on hand and investigated a quantity of bread that was being baked. This investigation showed that the bread contained only 11 1/2 per cent wheat substitute or 1 1/2 per cent, below the required amount.

**THREATENS APPEAL.** After ten minutes deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of guilty. When the defendant heard this he stated that he would appeal his case to the court.

**ARREST MAN AS GIRL'S SWINDLER.** Information was received yesterday by Deputy District Attorney Henkel that R. Burns, for whom a warrant had been issued charging him with embezzling \$4000 from Sonoma Niemi, a young Finnish girl, is under arrest in San Francisco, and will be returned to Los Angeles for trial this morning.

The complaining witness, who can speak but little English, had trouble making herself understood at the time that the warrant was issued for Burns' arrest. From what could be gathered, Burns and herself went through a series of a marriage ceremony, although the girl insisted that they had never lived together as man and wife. In but a short time after they were associated together, Burns managed, she says, to borrow every dollar the girl had, amounting to \$600, on the pretense that he was intending to purchase a barber shop. He then deserted her and went north. The filing of the complaint and his arrest followed.

The woman is a housewife in a well-known family in the Wilshire district, where she is highly respected.

The supposed ceremony was performed about three months ago, the girl says, but the woman is unable to tell whether she saw the marriage license or whether the ceremony was performed by a regular clergyman. At that time she seemed to appreciate it that Burns had told her they were married, and that he left her without a dollar. It is understood that Burns and the woman stayed for some time at No. 544 1/2 South Main street.

**TO GET CONTRACTS.** SOUTHLAND HAS CHANCE IN NEW AIRPLANE DEAL.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—California, especially Southern California, stands a fair chance to get some contracts for the making of airplanes and hydroplanes. John D. Ryan, the new head of the production division of aircraft, is wiping the slate clean and new contracts for modern and approved types of training, scout and battle planes to speed up the program as fast as possible along certain proved and dependable lines that are certain to get results.

Neither Mr. Ryan nor Col. Potter is talking for publication, but both realize the claims of the Pacific Coast and especially Southern California, the ideal place for the building of aircraft and the training of fliers.

It has been brought to the attention of these men that California needs such war business as can be placed within her borders, as the concentration war work has interrupted.

**Escaped.** LOCAL OFFICERS SEEK FUGITIVE ALIEN FOES.

WITH the escape recently of four alien enemies from the internment camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., C. L. Keep, in charge of the local Bureau of Investigation, was instructed yesterday from the main bureau in Washington to notify all agents in Southern California to watch for the Germans who may be heading this way.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

old, weight 150 pounds, 5 feet 8 inches tall, complexion fair, eyes blue, hair light; born at Laage, Germany.

Henkel is 25 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, complexion dark, eyes gray, weight 150 pounds, hair dark brown and tinged with gray. He was born at Rendsburg, Germany.

Breuer is 16 years of age, weight 150 pounds, is 5 feet 6 inches tall, has blue eyes and light hair.

Bressa is 19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, is of fair complexion, weighs 145 pounds, has blue eyes and brown hair and a mole in the middle of the left cheek, just opposite the nostril.

The prisoners are William J. Wagner, Arnold Henkel, Jacob Breuer and Robert Bressa. Wagner is described as 24 years

## GIFTS FOR USHERS AND ATTENDANTS.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

THEY ARE TO BE GIVEN BY THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES.

## A Fresh Shipment of Boys' Military Suits

\$3.50 to \$12.50

The popular Suits will delight the mothers as well as the boys. Both Wool and Cotton Khaki Riding Breeches and Straight Trousers. Some have Sam Brown Style Belts. Sizes, 3 to 10 years of age.

Puttees of leather, \$3.50 to \$6.50.

Puttees of canvas, \$1.00.

Caps of wool, \$2.00; khaki, 75c.

Some brown style belts, \$1.00.

Khaki Blouses and Shirts, 75c to \$1.50.

Flannel Blouses and Shirts, \$2.50 to \$3.50.

Middy Long Trousers Suits

Blue Serge, \$7.50 to \$12.50. Wash Fabrics, \$2.50 to \$6.50. Middy Hats—Wool and Wash Fabrics—Khaki Color—White and Blue and White, 50c to \$1.

Desmond's

SPRING near SIXTH

For Real Economy

and delightful refreshment

have your grocer send you

a tin of "Orange Label"

Ridgways

INDIA CEYLON TEA

Sold only in 1-lb., 1/2-lb., 1/4-lb. and 10c tin

Full Satisfaction Guaranteed

or Your Money Refunded




**OND**  
"The Fighting <sup>As</sup> Blacksmith"  
"Old Martwells' Cub."  
- Now Showing Twice Daily

**D'S**  
**RS in**  
Marvellous of the

MATINEE. 2:15.  
25c. A D. 50c.

NIGHT  
8:15.  
25c. 5  
75c.





**PUBLISHERS:**  
**THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.**  
**OFFICERS:**  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.  
 HARRIS OTIS, Vice-Pres. and Secy.  
 J. P. FLETCHER, Treasurer.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Editor.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Managing Editor.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Business Manager.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Advertising Manager.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Circulation Manager.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Post Office Manager.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, City Editor.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief Clerk.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Police.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Fire.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Health.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Education.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Public Works.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Social Services.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Religious Affairs.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Labor Relations.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Foreign Relations.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of International Affairs.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Diplomatic Relations.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Consular Affairs.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Embassies.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Legations.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Consulates.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Vice Consulates.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Honorary Consulates.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Honorary Vice Consulates.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Honorary Consulates.  
 HARRY CHANDLER, Chief of Honorary Vice Consulates.

**Los Angeles Times**

**EVERY MORNING IN THE YEAR.**  
 Daily and Sunday and the Los Angeles Times  
 Distributed throughout the United States  
 by the Associated Press.  
**DAILY FOUNDED DEC. 1881—37TH YEAR.**  
 Member, Class A, of the Associated Press, Limited  
 15,000 copies printed daily, 10,000 on Sunday.  
 Not including special.

**OFFICE:**  
 New Times Building, 111 Broadway,  
 Second Floor, Room 1111, South Spring Street,  
 Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**LOS ANGELES (Loce Ahng-hay-ls)**  
 Entered as second class matter December 4,  
 1881, at the Postoffice at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
 under the Act of March 3, 1879.

**MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.**  
 The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to  
 the use for publication of all news and  
 information furnished to it by this paper and also  
 the local news furnished here.

**PAGE CHARGE.**  
 About a thousand more chaplains are  
 needed for the United States Army and  
 when the soldiers are asked what kind they  
 want a lot of them hang out for "Charlie."

**PACKAGE GOODS.**  
 According to Col. McShane there is nothing  
 new about the decision that those who may  
 be stored in a dry town. He also knows the  
 average size and capacity of the container.

**WHERE IT COUNTS.**  
 The batting averages in the big league  
 over the sea are the ones that count this  
 season. It is a bit hard to work up enthusiasm  
 over the performances of the foreign  
 athletes who are merely pounding out base  
 hits in our native ball parks.

**THEY ALL WEAR 'EM.**  
 This idea of giving two pairs of pants  
 with a suit of clothes makes quite a hit  
 with the average married man in these  
 times. It is a bit hard to work up enthusiasm  
 over the performances of the foreign  
 athletes who are merely pounding out base  
 hits in our native ball parks.

**SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE.**  
 Gov. Stephens has requested the men  
 of the State to abandon their vacations  
 and work on the farms instead. To the man  
 whose regular work is more or less sedentary  
 a vacation spent in the useful and  
 patriotic way would really be better and  
 more restful than to go to some famed re-  
 sort from which he would be likely to re-  
 turn after a month's boredom, more unfit  
 for duty than when he left.

**AND ANTI-CHRISTIAN.**  
 A Southern Californian who, according  
 to his alleged actions, is not an American  
 was made to his position and was dis-  
 charged from his position because he was  
 charged that he had desecrated a Red Cross  
 pledge card which he had been asked to  
 sign. The man or woman who does not  
 believe in the Red Cross is either very ig-  
 norant or very selfish. As a rule the anti-  
 Red Cross citizen is not only pro-German  
 and anti-American, but he is anti-humanitarian.

**SEPARATE BLIND.**  
 Allied forces in Flanders are reported to  
 have broken the tip of the Hun spear  
 Monday night when they took back the  
 village of Merville, near Bethune, and a  
 number of adjacent farms. If the Germans  
 continue going in the direction they have  
 been taking for the last week they will  
 be Berlin much sooner than Calais. Von  
 Hindenburg has been asked more than  
 once to turn back the Hun spear, but he  
 has already gone the way of the  
 Marne and Verdun. It is just possible that  
 something is wrong on the home front.

**EXTINGUISHING PICKETS.**  
 The United States Senate last week  
 passed a bill which makes it a crime pun-  
 ishable by a fine of \$10,000 or twenty years'  
 imprisonment or both for any member of  
 any organization or association to preach,  
 practice or defend the application of force,  
 violence or the application of force to  
 secure industrial, political or economic  
 reforms during the period of the war. It  
 further prescribes severe punishment for  
 the officials of such organizations as preach  
 the doctrine of violence against which the  
 legislation is aimed. This law certainly ex-  
 tinguishes the labor union picketing system,  
 as well as the I.W.W.

**TWO OF A KIND.**  
 Tom Mooney, convicted dynamite and  
 member of the notorious San Francisco  
 Union Labor Council, is seeking a new alibi.  
 I.W.W. organizations throughout the coun-  
 try have taken up Mooney's case and are  
 threatening all manner of strikes and sa-  
 tage unless Mooney is released. "Because  
 he is one of our own." But Mooney's  
 friends have figured that he is already in  
 bad and that if he is to have the I.W.W.,  
 Mooney would be his last chance for a pardon  
 will go glimmering. So they have had a  
 member of the United States Senate read  
 into the record that Mooney is not a mem-  
 ber of the I.W.W. At the same time a  
 general notice has been sent to all I.W.W.  
 organizations to stop talking about Mooney.  
 The Times is at a loss as to whom to con-  
 gratulate, Mooney or the I.W.W.

**DRESS UP, SIR.**  
 There is a clever young book-keeper in  
 Los Angeles who is nearly always out of  
 work because of the fact that he is slovenly  
 in his dress. His contention is that "a man  
 should be judged by what he wears."  
 Perhaps he is right, but as a matter of fact,  
 men are also judged by their "front." "For  
 the apparel of the man." If a  
 carpenter goes to ask for employment, tak-  
 ing with him only a hammer and saw in-  
 stead of a full kit of tools, he is usually  
 taken for a very poor carpenter—and, as a  
 rule, he is. To the office man, the actor,  
 the newspaper man and any other worker  
 who is compelled to meet the public in his  
 daily occupation good clothes are essential  
 in securing a position and in keeping it.  
 The young man who does not know this has  
 not learned the a b c of success.

**BUSINESS IN A PINCH.**  
 With almost a billion dollars for rail-  
 way betterment and four hundred millions  
 for increased wages Director-General Mc-  
 Adoo is conducting so vast an experiment  
 in government railroad operation that it  
 would make both Socialists and Napoleons  
 of finance gasp in normal times.  
 Where will it all come from? How can  
 it be paid? Will the traffic bear it? Can  
 bonds be floated? These are some of the  
 questions that arise, and time alone will  
 answer.

Although the administration is centered  
 upon the proposition that all things must  
 give place to the winning of the war, it is  
 known to be the wish of the active Mr.  
 McAdoo that the country's business should  
 proceed with more activity. He wants busi-  
 ness to fully co-operate with the war policy  
 of the nation, but he realizes that commerce  
 and industry cannot be snuffed out merely  
 because they do not happen to contribute  
 directly to war results. The war would  
 fail if every man were either a soldier or  
 a munition maker. There is a long line  
 of dependencies, each in proper place and  
 deserving recognition. Perhaps the greater  
 share of the means for carrying on the war  
 must be provided by interests not actively  
 or directly connected with the war itself.  
 Railroads, factories, farms and stores must  
 be operated or maintained—war or no war.  
 Without general business it would be im-  
 possible to place a Liberty Loan of five bil-  
 lion dollars. It is essential that commerce  
 and industry thrive in order that all men  
 may be in position to be an aid instead  
 of a burden to the country. An army of  
 unemployed is almost as wearing and tragic  
 as an army of invasion.

So it has been the promise of the gov-  
 ernment that business should maintain an  
 even keel—as far as possible. "More busi-  
 ness than usual" was the watchword, and it  
 was only when some passionate patriot with  
 more zeal than stability shouted that there  
 was no business but war that the sensible  
 logic of the slogan was obscured. It is the  
 almost unanimous wish of the people that  
 the business of the country be operated  
 upon familiar lines—in fact, there is more  
 criticism of "war business" than of other  
 branches. The harshest critics are the men  
 and women who find fault with industries  
 that are making direct profit from the war  
 itself—makers of munitions and creators of  
 army equipment. To general business they  
 make no objection.

The financial programme which Director-  
 General McAdoo has outlined for the rail-  
 roads should contemplate a business of vast  
 proportions. There must be a revenue to  
 warrant such great expenditure. There  
 must be a follow-up programme which con-  
 templates not only war but peace. Just  
 now the railroads are being operated under  
 a reversal of form. Of old they were for-  
 bidden to pool or raise rates and were re-  
 quired to compete. Now they are forbidden  
 to compete and required to pool. Inciden-  
 tally rates are being raised. The public  
 is not enjoying it very well, but it is  
 recognized as good business from the stand-  
 point of getting results on a war pro-  
 gramme.

Merely because there is a war and be-  
 cause authority has been granted there is  
 a warrant for an unmitigated harp of  
 business. In the exigencies of the moment  
 power has been conferred upon some small-  
 calibred souls whose use of it is but abuse.  
 Their only conception of authority is that  
 someone must be made to feel its weight.  
 With them misdirected zeal takes the place  
 of patriotism. Fortunately there are not  
 many such, and the hardships resulting  
 from their arrogance are few. The point  
 is that the normal business of the country  
 should be suffered to take care of itself as  
 far as possible and not be at the whim of  
 careless or overzealous authority.

**AQUEDUCT POLITICS.**  
 Senator Johnson of California has ap-  
 parently discharged a political obligation by  
 securing the adoption in the Federal Senate  
 of an amendment to the Los Angeles Aqued-  
 uct Bill which devolves an important sec-  
 tion of the charter of our city. Senator  
 Johnson announced that he introduced the  
 bill at the request of the Public Service  
 Commission of Los Angeles. The commis-  
 sion maintained a high-salaried lobbyist,  
 at the expense of the taxpayers of Los An-  
 geles, in Washington, until the bill was  
 safely through committee. The crux of the  
 amendment is a stipulation that the city of  
 Los Angeles cannot sell power developed  
 along the aqueduct to private parties for  
 redistribution. Yet the electors of Los An-  
 geles by a vote of eleven to one wrote into  
 the city charter a provision that the city re-  
 serves the right to sell electrical light and  
 power for redistribution, either to munici-  
 palities or to private parties.

Lobbying that bill through the Senate in  
 Washington in place of submitting it as a  
 charter amendment to the electors of Los  
 Angeles, the only interested parties, smacks  
 very much of devious politics. Why, pray,  
 has it become suddenly necessary for a  
 paternalistic commission to protect the citi-  
 zens of Los Angeles against themselves?  
 Has a community that converted a desert  
 into a paradise in less than two generations  
 become suddenly so venal or so stupid that  
 it can no longer be trusted to conduct its  
 own business? There is a reason; and that  
 reason is related very closely to the politi-  
 cal jobs of these commissioners.

Stated briefly, the aqueduct power situa-  
 tion is as follows: Engineers employed by  
 the city have estimated that an electrical  
 force can be generated by harnessing the  
 waters of the aqueduct equal to 250,000  
 "horse power"; the public and private elec-  
 trical consumption of Los Angeles is about  
 80,000 horse power, leaving an estimated  
 surplus of 170,000 horse power. If this  
 power cannot be sold to private parties for  
 redistribution outside the city it is worth-  
 less and to develop it would be folly. But  
 why should not the city develop and market  
 this generating force, which is so vital to  
 industry? Why must this power continue  
 to lie dormant when its development would  
 be so powerful an incentive to building up  
 a great manufacturing district in the South-  
 west? One must turn to local politics for  
 the answer.

The Public Service Commissioners are, it  
 seems, not content that the city shall de-  
 velop electrical power along the aqueduct  
 unless the city can go into the retail field  
 and market that power to individual con-  
 sumers. For six months they have been  
 striving to evade an order of the Federal  
 Power Board that the duplication of light and  
 power lines by competing companies must  
 not be tolerated during the war. That order



aims at a conservation of resources. The  
 money and labor devoted to the duplication  
 of existing lines represents economic waste.  
 The Federal Fuel Board asks that the  
 money wasted in duplications shall be de-  
 voted to building power plants along the  
 aqueduct. It has made the direct request  
 that the city shall sell electrical power to  
 the private companies for the purpose of  
 conserving the oil now used by those com-  
 panies in generating electrical power. The  
 logic of the Federal Board is unanswerable.  
 The city is fully protected against  
 extortion for the reason that it is empow-  
 ered by the charter to acquire the property  
 of any private lighting corporation through  
 condemnation proceedings. But the com-  
 mission has a political quarrel with one of  
 the local power companies and it is wast-  
 ing its private vendetta with the money of  
 the taxpayers. So the commissioners have  
 sent agents to Washington to lobby through  
 Congress an amendment which could be  
 used as a bar to the order of the Federal  
 Fuel Board. They will not consent to a  
 true even for the sake of aiding in winning  
 the war.

Members stated at a recent meeting of  
 the commission that the proviso prohibiting  
 the sale of power to private companies was a  
 part of the present Federal act, that it was  
 written into the act by former President  
 Roosevelt. This statement is utterly, froth-  
 ily false. The act itself attests infre-  
 quently to its falsity.  
 There is many a slip, however, between  
 the proceedings of the Senate and the Fed-  
 eral act. The Senate has passed a bill which  
 would allow the city to sell power to private  
 companies. Since that bloody Monday, when  
 the power of the Hun's shock troops were left  
 weltering in their own blood on the Flemish  
 hillsides before Mont Noir, the German  
 General Staff has not been able to organize  
 a new offensive. From the Hun point of  
 view, everything now goes wrong. The  
 Kaiser and his underlings know that they  
 must fight, for every day's delay adds to  
 the force and the morale of the Allies; but  
 there is a disinclination among the troops  
 under their command to come to grips  
 again with the foe.

History records that the Huns are fight-  
 ers until once beaten. Their admitted  
 losses in the last offensive total more than  
 400,000 trained troops; while the positions  
 they occupy are less secure than those from  
 which they emerged for their great off-  
 ensive. While it is true that the Allies  
 also suffered terrible losses, it must be re-  
 membered that they have a reserve man  
 power from which to draw that is more  
 than three times that of the Central  
 Powers. Von Hindenburg, or perhaps it is  
 Ludendorff, is still piling up men and ar-  
 tillery for the next drive. Grimly expectant,  
 the Allies wait for "the day." They know  
 that another loss of 400,000 men will mean  
 annihilation for the Germans, and they are  
 prepared to strike back with a greater re-  
 sistance than ever. Von Hindenburg would  
 prefer that the attack came from the Allies;  
 but he knows that Foch is too astute a com-  
 mander to be drawn into the open when he

**THE GERMANS HESITATE.**  
 As the days pass the conviction grows  
 that the Allies delivered a mortal blow to  
 German autocracy in the big spring offensive.  
 Since that bloody Monday, when the  
 power of the Hun's shock troops were left  
 weltering in their own blood on the Flemish  
 hillsides before Mont Noir, the German  
 General Staff has not been able to organize  
 a new offensive. From the Hun point of  
 view, everything now goes wrong. The  
 Kaiser and his underlings know that they  
 must fight, for every day's delay adds to  
 the force and the morale of the Allies; but  
 there is a disinclination among the troops  
 under their command to come to grips  
 again with the foe.

History records that the Huns are fight-  
 ers until once beaten. Their admitted  
 losses in the last offensive total more than  
 400,000 trained troops; while the positions  
 they occupy are less secure than those from  
 which they emerged for their great off-  
 ensive. While it is true that the Allies  
 also suffered terrible losses, it must be re-  
 membered that they have a reserve man  
 power from which to draw that is more  
 than three times that of the Central  
 Powers. Von Hindenburg, or perhaps it is  
 Ludendorff, is still piling up men and ar-  
 tillery for the next drive. Grimly expectant,  
 the Allies wait for "the day." They know  
 that another loss of 400,000 men will mean  
 annihilation for the Germans, and they are  
 prepared to strike back with a greater re-  
 sistance than ever. Von Hindenburg would  
 prefer that the attack came from the Allies;  
 but he knows that Foch is too astute a com-  
 mander to be drawn into the open when he

**Right Name, Please.**  
 Why that euphemistic camouflage, "vic-  
 tory bread?" It's war bread, just as the  
 savings stamps are war savings stamps.  
 This is a man's-size nation, which can well  
 bear to have things called by their right  
 names.—[Albany Journal.]

**In the Cafe.**  
 Thrifty Tommy (somewhere in France,  
 who so far has only been able to get the  
 glad eye): "Ere, Bill, you know the lingo—  
 tell 'er my hobby's beer, not love!"—[Lon-  
 don Opinion.]

**ONE NOTION.**  
 Black: What do you think of matrimony?  
 White: I think it is an example of the  
 high cost of kissing.—[Judge.]

**Efficiency Falls Down Again.**  
 Perhaps if Germany hadn't torn so many  
 treaties into small scraps in the early days  
 of the war she would have more paper to  
 make clothes and motor wheels out of now.  
 —[Kansas City Star.]

knows that the enemy must attack him in  
 his defenses.

There will be more desperate fighting be-  
 fore the end. The offensive which the Huns  
 are preparing to launch will be the most  
 bitter of all because they must break  
 through the lines of the Allies. But the united  
 resources of the Allies are too strong. The  
 ground may be lost temporarily; but through  
 it all the confidence of America in the ulti-  
 mate victory of the Allies will remain un-  
 abated.

"Lay on, MacDuff!" Why this unseem-  
 ly hesitation?

**LOSS OF IMMIGRANTS.**  
 One of the causes of the labor shortage  
 in this country is that, since the war began  
 in 1914, there has been a diminution almost  
 amounting to a cessation of arrivals of set-  
 tlers from foreign countries. The Baltimore  
 News calls attention to the fact that the  
 hundreds of thousands of immigrants that  
 have reached these shores since the  
 middle of 1914 would hardly equal, all told,  
 the immigration of any single year in the  
 preceding ten.

When immigration fell off in these pes-  
 siful days, during some of business de-  
 pression, the figures produced dismay. The  
 immigrant was a recognized factor among  
 our resources. We counted on him and his  
 strong right arm and heart as on the output  
 of the oil wells. In fact, he was one of  
 those temple pillars that the fundamentals  
 of the country were built upon. Yet he has  
 now been knocked out from under along  
 with the other fundamentals. We are doing  
 without immigrants and the country is  
 producing more goods than ever before.  
 We are living more economically than  
 in the days when the immigrant's con-  
 stant pressure and splendid thrift should  
 have taught us saving, but tempted us to  
 supercilious extravagance that passed un-  
 der the catchword of "the American stand-  
 ard of living." Without immigrants, as we  
 see, we can do well enough, if we will. The  
 lesson is a good one to memorize, for the  
 end of the war, whenever that may be,  
 will bring all sorts of immigration difficul-  
 ties and uncertainties, and a definite na-  
 tional policy on the subject will be in or-  
 der.

The Times has hopes that the shortage  
 in farm labor may be supplied by Chinese,  
 when Congress in its wisdom shall repeal  
 or suspend for a period the operation of the  
 exclusion law.

**Right Name, Please.**  
 Why that euphemistic camouflage, "vic-  
 tory bread?" It's war bread, just as the  
 savings stamps are war savings stamps.  
 This is a man's-size nation, which can well  
 bear to have things called by their right  
 names.—[Albany Journal.]

**In the Cafe.**  
 Thrifty Tommy (somewhere in France,  
 who so far has only been able to get the  
 glad eye): "Ere, Bill, you know the lingo—  
 tell 'er my hobby's beer, not love!"—[Lon-  
 don Opinion.]

**ONE NOTION.**  
 Black: What do you think of matrimony?  
 White: I think it is an example of the  
 high cost of kissing.—[Judge.]

**Efficiency Falls Down Again.**  
 Perhaps if Germany hadn't torn so many  
 treaties into small scraps in the early days  
 of the war she would have more paper to  
 make clothes and motor wheels out of now.  
 —[Kansas City Star.]

knows that the enemy must attack him in  
 his defenses.

There will be more desperate fighting be-  
 fore the end. The offensive which the Huns  
 are preparing to launch will be the most  
 bitter of all because they must break  
 through the lines of the Allies. But the united  
 resources of the Allies are too strong. The  
 ground may be lost temporarily; but through  
 it all the confidence of America in the ulti-  
 mate victory of the Allies will remain un-  
 abated.

"Lay on, MacDuff!" Why this unseem-  
 ly hesitation?

## NOW BUCK IS A MULE-SKINNER.

But He Couldn't Keep Warm in Paris, Although Harry Williams has a New Respect for French Soap.

BY HARRY A. WILLIAMS,  
 [Staff Correspondent of The Times.]

PARIS, May 2.—"This shore is  
 the place where soap was  
 invented, and the guy who  
 framed that word musta put  
 the accent on 'frode,'" muttered Buck,  
 rubbing the palms of his hands  
 briskly together as though to pro-  
 duce a few sparks.

"It don't seem to bother these  
 statesmen, though," he continued  
 contemptuously, giving the once  
 over to a marble lady on a chilly  
 stone pedestal who had been sit-  
 ting there just in the act of start-  
 ing to play a violin for a couple of  
 centuries, and who wasn't wearing  
 any more clothes than the etiquette  
 of statues demands. "Most of these  
 Paris hotels, I opine, are hot up  
 more for statues than for people  
 standing around in the halls with  
 a torch over one shoulder than for  
 human beings," he concluded.

Now Buck is a mule skinner. He  
 is one of the original fresh kids,  
 and comes from a country a lot  
 colder than France, up around the  
 Dakotas, some place where they  
 have to chop the ice out of the well  
 every morning before boiling the  
 coffee.

But when he came off the range  
 he would toast his shanks in front  
 of a roaring log fire. A man doesn't  
 get really cold in Paris, but in an  
 off month like this he has the feel-  
 ing constantly with him that he is  
 not quite warm enough. It is accom-  
 panied by a sense of slight continu-  
 ous discomfort. This is especially true  
 in the hotels when not exercising.  
 While this is a much warmer sec-  
 tion than most parts of the United  
 States, the French really live in a  
 cooler atmosphere most of the time  
 because they do not care for much  
 artificial heat, relatively speaking.  
 This respect they actually really  
 harder race than Americans. They  
 have been brought up that way, and  
 their systems have become adapted  
 to indoor temperatures which are  
 several degrees too low for even a  
 New Englander.

There is a law here that hotels  
 need not be heated after April 1,  
 and the proprietors obey both the  
 spirit and the letter of this law.

At one hotel in which I stopped,  
 one of the best in Paris, it was im-  
 possible to secure any kind of heat  
 for love or money. Finally I dis-  
 covered a place with a fireplace in  
 the room, and where the fire was  
 one could secure a small basket of  
 wood sufficient to remove the chill  
 for a few minutes.

The French middle class are wonder-  
 fully immune to cold. This is true  
 of the better class in Paris, with  
 their knickerbockers and short  
 socks, or the barelegged youngsters  
 in the smaller haunts near the  
 front. They can be seen sporting  
 themselves apparently in perfect  
 comfort in the sort of weather that  
 an American stands around with  
 his collar buttoned up around his  
 ears. I saw a number of refugees  
 from whose bare limbs seemed to  
 be blue with the cold; but taken  
 into a room which the average man  
 would regard as only a common  
 room, they would complain of the heat.

This probably explains the won-  
 derful vitality and stamina and the  
 glow of perfect health which are  
 characteristic of the French people  
 as a whole, and especially those in  
 the country, and also their ability  
 to engage in protracted marches  
 with packs that would break the  
 back of a mule. Even the highly-  
 trained German troops envy their  
 endurance.

One splendid morning, or rather  
 a splendid half-hour, on a very  
 dreary morning, I was moseying  
 along the Champs-Elysees on my  
 way to the American Consulate.  
 It was something like a mile  
 hike each way. Near the Arc de  
 Triomphe I turned around to re-  
 sponse to a cheery, "Hello, Yank,"  
 and recognized a New York news-  
 paper writer.

"Lost, just walkin'."  
 "Name here. Only way to learn  
 the old town."  
 Both agreed that the taxis had  
 us tied into a knot, and each had  
 decided to unravel Paris on foot.  
 That way one gets sense of distance  
 and direction, while landmarks  
 make the walk more interesting.  
 Their continuity or location in re-  
 spect to other landmarks.

This is what a taxi did to me:  
 I was stopping at No. 213 Rue de  
 Rivoli and wanted to reach a cer-  
 tain newspaper office located at No.  
 24 Rue de la Harpe. The driver took  
 me around through various streets,  
 shot up Avenue d'Opera and then  
 made a number of times air fol-  
 lowed this route on foot, having an  
 abundance of time. It was easily a  
 mile walk. Later I made the  
 somewhat interesting discovery that  
 the Louvre runs into the Rivoli;  
 that the place in particular was  
 more than seven blocks from my  
 hotel, and that by the other  
 route I had walked in circles, and  
 the opposite direction, finally dou-  
 bling back by another street.

Now, by the patient process of  
 traveling on my own skids, I am  
 getting wise to Paris, and find my  
 way about readily late at night, when  
 it is so dark in spots that you almost  
 feel your way along the gray walls.  
 The city was nothing like this when  
 Poe received the inspiration for his  
 cheery little stories, but I have yet  
 to experience an attack of the willies  
 or bump into a Paris Apache.

That the French appear to have  
 plenty in war as well as in peace is  
 due to the fact that they are won-  
 derful managers and great conserva-  
 tives. Every atom of energy is made  
 to count, whether food or fuel. Many  
 people will walk instead of taking  
 an elevator, because to run an ele-  
 vator consumes electricity and the  
 Others who feel unable to climb the  
 stairs will walk down. In the poorer  
 restaurants a fresh napkin is not  
 provided for every meal. Instead,  
 the waiter folds it up, puts it in a  
 special place and will present it at  
 the next meal. The French nation  
 is a large, expansive affair, about the  
 size of a horse blanket. By using  
 it in sections it can be made to cov-  
 er a long period of time.

Having heard many complaints  
 about war-time soap in France, I laid  
 in a supply of a well-known brand  
 in New York. The result has been  
 to increase my respect for French

soap. That which I brought from  
 America appears to be a mixture of  
 tallow and wheat flour and crumbles  
 at the touch of water. Probably it  
 was intended to be rubbed on dry,  
 or to be used as a polish the same  
 as soapstone.

While, contrary to a general im-  
 pression, there is not a tobacco  
 famine in France, good brands of  
 cigarettes and cigars are rather hard  
 to get at times, and quite expensive.  
 One day they will seem plentiful,  
 while a few days later one may have  
 to visit several "tobacco shops" before  
 locating his favorite brand. Chewing  
 tobacco is unknown here, outside of  
 the Y.M.C.A. cases. However, the  
 matches are plentiful, whereas in  
 London there was no such thing as  
 securing them unless you happened  
 onto a friend with a supply in re-  
 serve. People were using cigar light-  
 ers, while others, to save what few  
 matches they had, were using wood  
 or paper tapers with which to fire  
 up their pipes. This condition is  
 due not to the shortage of matches,  
 but to the refusal of dealers to handle  
 them at the price demanded by the  
 match combine.

One of the interesting features of  
 traveling is the unexpected ways in  
 which new friends are formed. You  
 land in a big city an utter stranger.  
 There is not a soul in town whom  
 you have met, and the first few  
 days it seems that you might remain  
 forever in this strange isolation—  
 isolation among millions. Then  
 something unexpected happens and  
 you find yourself in the swim and  
 making progress along life's rocky  
 road. This was my condition in  
 Paris, only worse, because I couldn't  
 speak the language. It was just  
 a question of sitting around, keeping  
 my mouth shut and waiting for  
 something to break. I knew of one  
 newspaper man who had sat in one  
 spot for six weeks before getting  
 any place, and settled down to a long  
 sleep. Then one morning a tall,



PEN POINT

BY THE STAFF.

Who is holding the Kaiser?  
"Faugh-a-Ballagh"—Clear  
way!

Quite a lot of "Johnny-Jones"  
in the political garden already.

The "chasm" between Wilson  
and Congress has  
"bridged" again.

Sinn Fein means "We Ourselves"  
not for the Allies, but for the  
of Irish irreconcilables.

Smoke out the slackers of the  
draft age who are selling  
soft jobs in Washington.

The American checker player  
the western front are, com-  
peting to take the king.

The spirit of service was  
business lines and news at the  
Cross without thought or hope  
ward.

Back in Boston one of the  
papers has a woman city editor  
have known a lot of old women  
the job.

And now bananas are being  
war prices. The banana has  
the cause of the downfall of  
a good man.

The cyclone season has been  
the Middle West. A cyclone in  
Florida would need an intro-  
duction to the folks.

If the man who sits next to  
at the table asks for a portion  
the Liberty Cabbage, have a  
sprinkle of sauerkraut.

When one of the big shells  
screaming over Paris the people  
discuss "Cayenne"—"there goes"  
—and cease to worry.

A 77 per cent. increase in the  
of corn meal is reported. And  
in the face of a record crop  
and no exportations, is the  
reason?

Charles Evans Hughes was  
the aircraft investigation.  
means if there is anything  
talk of graft, the people will  
all about it.

My, oh, my, how easy are  
up! One was sold for \$115 the  
day back in Illinois. The  
want to the Red Cross, and  
body is satisfied.

They are now talking of an  
of 6,000,000 men to go across  
Remember how the country  
shocked when President Wilson  
called for 300,000?

There is a scramble for  
throne in the East of the  
the German princes? They  
not worry; thrones will soon  
the discard. It is written.

Young men of draft age are  
some trouble securing arms  
they are discriminated.  
They will be called to fight  
half of the men who now refuse  
a job.

Of course, under the  
the pedestrian has the right  
at the street corners—let him  
times goes if at the risk of  
But does he expect to have  
ed to him?

Among those who are of the  
ion that the war will last a  
are some of the young  
aged in knitting socks for  
sisters. Wonder if all the  
at the front?

Viktor Stankovic, the  
Article explorer, says that he  
not a necessity, and that he  
as a method of cleanliness  
be established. Isn't this  
qualifying for the I.W.O.?

Remember the old-fashioned  
son weed? Under the  
name of "Datura stramonium"  
used in medicine, taking the  
of belladonna. It was brought  
from Europe, where  
is now closed. Varnum  
will be glad to get rid of it.

THE MELTING-POT  
They came, with eyes  
dazed and dull.  
To a land of liberty.  
Came to a land where  
live.

A land that was "of the  
They carried packs on  
backs.  
And their shoulders  
dread.  
They did not know what  
might be  
That lay like a path ahead.

They stayed, and their  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

And then there sounded  
They looked up from their  
kneel.  
That dread and fear had  
for lack.  
While the shining  
Silently, then, the pick  
Were laid in the dust  
For the land was changed  
path and goal.  
To a land of men, who  
live.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

THEY STAYED, AND THEIR  
bright with faith.  
With faith in their fellow-  
And some found work  
of steel.  
And some with a fam-  
uplifting heart.  
And a friendly stranger  
For a stranger land had  
be.

CROSS TOTAL NEARS  
SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Subscribers Number One-fifteenth  
of that Aggregate to Date.

(Continued from First Page.)

tion and brutality will be knocked  
out of them. I believe it will only  
be accomplished by killing. The  
adults, because this frightfulness  
idea has been bred into them. It  
isn't Kaiserism—it is plain German-  
ism, and it will only be stamped out  
by killing off the grown folks and  
properly training future genera-  
tions.

Lieut. L. Kimmel made a short  
talk in which he praised local Red  
Cross work, but told his hearers that  
they couldn't give too much for such  
a cause. He says that the citizen  
population at home is the backbone  
of the army and that we must keep  
the backbone of our army straight  
and stiff while the war lasts.

TEAM REPORTS.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy,  
7443; R. W. Burnham, 11912; W.  
J. Dodd, 7872; G. G. Green-  
wood, 7812; H. J. Jevne, 8443; F.  
E. McMillen, 11274; H. M. Bur-  
gess, 11275; K. J. Triest, 11027; Ed-  
ward R. Maier, 12739; L. V. Starr,  
11576; Sylvester Weaver, 12779; A.  
G. Wells, 11252; H. W. McElvany,  
11081; Roy Hillman, 7216; Leo  
V. Youngworth, 7449; R. W. Prid-  
ham, 11147; W. Ross Campbell,  
11745; Andrew J. Copp, Jr.,  
11615; Solie Aronson, 11690; G.  
Griffith, 14004; Harry Chandler,  
9035; L. B. Rounsaville, 11135; G.  
C. C. Tatum, 11126.

The industrial division reports  
\$23,344; the various branches have  
turned in \$12,188.63 during the past  
twenty-four hours, and the district  
committee has rounded up \$47,471.58  
during that time. Douglas Fair-  
banks made a personal contribution  
of \$100 and his studio gave \$100.  
The Llewellyn Iron Works employees  
—1200 in number—have each con-  
tributed one day's wages each month  
for four months. This will be equal  
to a gift of \$80 from many individ-  
uals in the group. Some have agreed  
to give two days' pay a month for  
four months.

Team captains reported their  
day's work up to noon yesterday as  
follows:

Blodgett Jess, 7442; R. H. Lacy











